27 D.C. Arrests

Of the 11,000 anti-war protesters arrested on May Day demonstrations Monday and Tuesday in Washington, 26 were from Middlebury. However, none of the Middlebury arrestees took part in any violent demonstrations over the two days. The majority of the Middlebury group were arrested in front of the State Department Monday after they distributed People's Peace Treaty literature and talked with government workers.

The Middlebury contingent, numbering about 50 people over the period from last Sunday to Wednesday, was largely organized by REAP through their radical education programs of the past month. All last weekend rented vans, and private and college-owned vehicles were used to transport students down to Washington.

Most of the students stayed, when not under arrest, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Reedy, parents of REAP organizer Bill Reedy. The Reedy home became the headquarters for Middlebury people during the May Day program.

When police evicted protesters early Sunday from West Potomac Park, following a weekend rock festival, a few of the Middlebury contingent, seeing the chaotic situation of the weekend as a bad omen of the demonstrations, came back to Middlebury. However, more students were driving down to Washington at the same time.

The Middlebury group decided it would not participate in the attempted shutdown of the capital because of the increasingly apparent futility of closing down the city, and the presence of street people, dope freaks and other crazies who appeared to embody more of the revolutionary spirit than the lucidity of clear-cut objectives and methods to best help stop the Vietnam war.

While 7,000 other demonstrators were arrested Monday in the efforts to shut down Washington, Middlebury students focused their attention on the State Department. That morning, three vans dropped off members of the Middlebury contingent near the State Department building where they began distributing Peace Treaty literature. Students distributing the pamphlets to cars on a nearby blocked-off highway were gassed by police, but there were no arrests at that time.

Three students, Jennie Scheu, Bill Reedy and Steve Cohn (from Amherst) gained access to the State Department building and talked with AID and other department officials, one of whom later wrote a letter to Bill Reedy. The AID official stated, in part "I really enjoyed talking with you. and would like to invite you all back sometime."

At one point, a group of riot police approached the students around the State Department, but according to a student present, they said they would leave the students alone if they just passed out pamphlets and talked to people.

PHOTO BY SKIP ATWATER

Later in the morning, police authorities told the students to leave the area in front of the State Department building. REAP organizer Steve Early assured the police the group would move, and the students then crossed the street to a grassy knoll.

At that point, according to Dan Hodges, a dozen or more motorcycle police drove up and ordered the students to disperse. Students began to walk away, but the police began rounding them up, along with a number of passers-by. A woman riding a bicycle along the road who recognized a Middle-

Continued on page 2

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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Green-Up Successful, But Turnout Low

Last Saturday Vermont had its spring cleaning, as the state sponsored its second annual Green-Up Day. Volunteers, including many members of college communities, service clubs, and scouting organizations were recruited and assigned to pick up trash on many of the state roads and highways.

According to Addison County Green Up Chairman, David Crawford, who is also Town Manager of Middlebury, this year's Green Up was successful in cleaning up a large part of the states public ways, despite a diminished interest on the part of some and a somewhat lighter turnout of volunteers than last year. The separation of bottles and cans for recycling from the rest of the trash, which was something of an experiment, did not go well as had been hoped, largely due to confusion in sorting. Nevertheless, the landfill operator in Bristol, where the majority of Addison County's trash is taken, reported an intake of 300 cubic yards of trash, which is the equivalent of fifty to sixty dumptruck loads.

Mr. Crawford saw success of another kind as well. He feels that Green-Up is a good way of educating the public to the problems of littering, and hopefully they will litter less in the future as a result.

College students have proved to be important to the success of the project throughout the state, as Middlebury College students were important locally. Frank Pallone, President of the campus Environmental Quality group who served as student county chairman of Green-Up, estimated that 75 Middlebury students participated in addition to two who worked at the Bristol dump sorting bottles and cans from the rest of the trash. The students recruited by Environmental Quality were sent to the high school to be assigned to their work areas, thus providing one of the few opportunities the students have to work with townspeople. The Chateau won EQ's keg of beer, which was awarded to the dormitory with the highest percentage of people participating.

PHOTO BY SKIP ATWATER

Computer Class Scramble

Room Draw 1971

The major differences between this year's room draw and last year's are the elimination of both preferential student numbers and the block draw.

Dean Dale DeLetis said that the number draw has been replaced by a computer scrambling of the class list because in previous years students have reportedly cheated on the draw by selling their numbers. The block draw has been eliminated Dean DeLetis said, because the only people using it were Sophomores, who had lived together as Freshmen, and wanted to continue doing so. Since the Old Chapel policy is to favor upper-classmen in their room preferences, the decision was made to keep sophomores from getting choice rooms.

The following is the release from Old Chapel of the room draw procedure.

All students will report for room draw according to the following schedule:

Juniors, class of 1972-8:00 Tuesday, May 11
Sophomores, class of 1973-8:00 p.m. Wednesday, May 12
Freshmen, class of 1974-8:00 p.m. Thursday, May 13

Students will not know ahead of time the order of drawing. At 8:00 each night, the students will be called to choose a room in the order of a computer-randomized class roster. If students wish to room together, the student with the lower number (the one who is called first) will choose the room and it will be assigned to both students at that time. There will be no block draws.

The drawing order for the class of 1974 will be posted in Proctor the morning of Freshman draw to give students a chance to decide on roommates.

All students must draw for a room except those living next year in fraternities or language dorms or those otherwise excused by the Deans. Students who do not draw a room will be put in a double room during the summer. Any student absent from the specified drawing who has not submitted to the Deans by 8:00 that night a signed proxy statement empowering another student to draw for him or her will be placed at the end of the list.

There will be no room switches without the explicit permission of the Deans. Students involved in unauthorized switches will be fined $25 each and assigned a room after all classed have been housed.

Language draw will take place in the Dean's office. Men and Women on lists made up by the departments will draw:

French-4 to 5 p.m.-Friday, May 7
Germans-3:30 p.m.-Monday, May 10
Russians-4:00 p.m.-Monday, May 10
Spanish-4:30 p.m.- Monday, May 10

Dormitory floor plans with room capacities noted will be posted in Proctor before room draw to minimize last minute deliberations. These floor plans will be updated to show the remaining available rooms after each night's draw. It is recommended that you come to room draw with several room preferences in mind and some light reading.

Starr and Voter will be co-ed by floor.

D.C. ...

Continued from page 1

bury acquaintance was arrested, along with one or two bystanders.

The police, some of whom reportedly had removed their badges, surrounded the group while waiting for a paddy wagon to arrive. At that point, the 13 or 14 Middlebury students and the others were carried off to the District of Columbia Detention Center, where they were to spend 15 hours in custody.

Spokesmen for the Middlebury group stressed the fact that the actions of Middlebury students were non-violent at all times, and completely cooperative with the police. Students asked the police at various times what the arresting charges for the group were, and were given various different answers. At no time according to the students, were formal arrest charges made by specific officers to the students.

Another group of Middlebury students, meanwhile, was arrested near George Washington University, which, unknown to the students, had been sealed off by D. C. Police. When the group learned the area was off limits, they attempted to leave. Upon asking a policeman directions for getting out of the area, they were led to a police van.

The 22 Middlebury students arrested joined the 7,000 other protesters being held by police. The Middlebury students were eventually taken to the Washington Coliseum, where they and other arrestees were "processed out" Monday after paying $10 apiece. The processing consisted of picture taking and fingerprinting.

According to a student present, the thousands of protesters present reacted to being held in the large indoor arena by tearing down some banners from the walls, waving North Vietnamese flags and in one instance starting a fire.

Many of those held in the Coliseum chose to frustrate the system further by refusing to be processed. There was a campaign by some of those held to stay in custody until 8 p.m Tuesday evening, at which time a judge was to have forced police to either charge the arrestees with specific violations or release them. The plan failed when the judge conceded that the prisoners were being held justly.

Three Middlebury students were held with 1,500 others at the Washington Redskins practice field at Robert F. Kennedy stadium, where they were confined without food, water or sanitary facilities overnight.

There were reports that other protesters were being held in maximum-security Washington jails, 13 people to a two-man cell. These prisoners were also reportedly maced. Prisoners being held at RFK stadium were reportedly tear-gassed several times.

On Tuesday, a contingent of Middlebury students went to the Capitol to speak with Congressmen and Senators, while 3,000 protesters, none of them Middlebury students, marched on the Justice Department.

The Capitol contingent met with Congressional aides and Senators Tunney and Percy, according to Joan Parker, attempting to show them "the commitment of the people," to end the war, which the students felt had been obscured by the media's concentration on the sensationalism of the attempted shutdown of the Capital. The Congressmen, however, Joan Parker stated, "ignored what we said."

Howard Burchman, though, did persuade New York City Congresswoman Bella Abzug to view the conditions at the Coliseum.

At the Justice Department, Washington Police Chief Jerry Wilson assured the 3,000 to 5,000 marchers they would not be arrested as long as they kept to the sidewalks. In front of the Justice Department, the marchers began a sit-down demonstration in the street. The police responded with tear gas and billy clubs. Over 3,000 were arrested.

Tuesday evening, a group of five Middlebury students in the northwest corner of Washington were arrested by police, and the vans they were driving were impounded. For one student in the group, this was her second arrest in two days. Details on this arrest were not available as of Tuesday night, but the five were probably treated as the other arrestees were and released Wednesday.

Two organizers of the May Day demonstrations, Rennie Davis and John Froines, who spoke at Middlebury last month were charged with "conspiring to interfere with the exercise of constitutional rights" by citizens of the capital and its suburbs. By Tuesday night, Bill Reedy, and REAP organizer said, the capital city was "like a police state." Federal troops were on every streetcorner in the Georgetown section, and 34 square blocks had been cordoned off around the Justic Department. The city had not been shut down by protesters, but it had taken the efforts of the Washington Police and 4,000 federal troops to keep the city under control through martial law.

The final action of the May Day program, as of Tuesday night, appeared to be a demonstration Wednesday at the Capitol. According to Middlebury people in Washington, Middlebury students would either be on their way back to Vermont or seeing their congressmen at that time.

Bill Reedy said he was "incredibly impressed with the Middlebury group. They did things that should have been done; they held together. They were very sensible, very sensitive, extremely together in objective, and were not provocative."

Today, a year and two days after the death of four Kent State students protesting the war in Vietnam, Middlebury's contingent to this year's demonstration against the war has returned safely from Washington after 27 arrests and numerous gassings, just a fraction of the thousands of arrests, gassings and clubbings that occurred in Washington this week. Whether demonstrations will occur next May remains to be seen.

on other campuses

A grant of $5000 from the W.K.Kellogg foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan, has been awarded to Colby College in support of an environmental studies program. The college recently announced that a multidisciplinary major in environmental studies will be introduced into the curriculum with the academic year 1971-1972.

The Colby College student government has recommended an affirmative vote by the College Investment Committee on the three "Plan GM" questions on the General Motors Stock Proxy. Colby holds between three and four thousand shares of GM stock and presently maintains a policy of voting with the management.

President Richard Lyman of Stanford University told the Faculty Senate recently that University sit-ins are "not an acceptable form of political action within the University" and "will be brought to an end as soon as possible." His statement was made in order to clear up confusion over University policy concerning sit-ins.

Did you realize that 72 per cent of the faculty at Stanford University has tenure?

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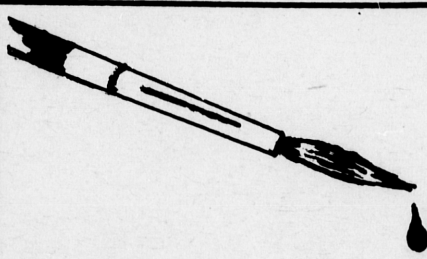
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On a solitary island,
Where time moved with abiding grace,
We took our solitary walk
Through life's eternal pace.

By the wet shores of our native enclave
We stopped in silent contemplation
To revive from the waters below
The forerunners of our creation.

Draped in silver colors,
The Gambia river flowed toward eternity,
Whilst from below-the moon's wrinkled face
Proclaimed the fall of the Almighty

Guided by the moon's luminary eye
We followed the river's retreating course
To where the forefathers of our clan
Took their eternal repose.

The scepter of power was given us
For then and for ever more.
Tomorrow the sun will rise in the west,
And set on the eastern shore.

The old order yielded to the new,
And tomorrow to yesterday bade adieu.
To the world's coming creation
We would be the progenitors of a new generation.

Madoun Jobe

STOPPING BY THE RIVER AT MOONSHINE

Poem conveived on the Island of Georgetown on the banks of the River Gambia in January 1791. Dedicated to Sukai Eli Prom, who was with me at the time.

In an effort to develop communications between the black and white students on campus, a selection of poems has been voluntarily contributed by several Black students. The poems have been combined to establish a section titled: Poetry From A Black Perspective.

The poems, which are special requests of the authors, serve as their media. Their messages ask only to be heard and then to be reasoned why...
Earl George

A POEM DEDICATED TO MY MOTHER, LEOLA AND WOMEN OF THE EARTH

To my sisters
Those they are killing
Femininity being dehydrated by the sun of harsh realities
Orphans with a sagacious cope-ability of survival
Mothers who were motherless
Propelling the earth forward

You are not alone
Your anguish brings water of remorse to my eyes
The serene suffering
You the childbearers
Salt of Mankind

I have seen you rescue us
Like doves soaring peacefully
Among the feathered flock
I have kissed the lips
Of Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth
Without your womanhood
I can have no manhood

They have persecuted you
On the ships from Africa
Exploited you in the fields, in the houses, in the factories
Killed you in Salem
And raped you in your bed
They think that money can make a whore of us all

Keep enchanting nightingales
Serenading humanity
Like the wind that caresses the rose
That blooms independent of admiration
This beauty causes lyrical vibrations
Similar to that of sweet sugar kisses
From the lip of smoke-like women
That infiltrate the wind
And leave
As soon as the fire starts

Jarbe Durante

Time perceives its fluctuations as natural happenstance
Man receives his ups and downs in natural strides
The hand upon the face of a clock changes in natural rhythm
And evolution distorts the force life with no great attention

Change stands as nothing, but the ratio of measured difference
It is the fall of clean white snow on bright green grass
The subtle glide of morn, to noon, to eve, to night
Continuous motion that goes unnoticed, calling forth no reaction

But watermelon white man wakes up Black and screams
Atlas shrugs and the cool, slick intellectuals stutter
The Blackman hollers "It's time for a change" and hot lines buzz

What is this change that frightens you so?

Is it related to overextension of dehumanizing policies?
Or perhaps the rejection of submission by quasi-dehumanized beings
Related what? Hurricanes a natural revolutionary phenomenon
Or is it man-made, through negligence, ignorance and prejudice?

Question yourself honestly and you may realize
That your reason for acting is because someone ELSE acts.
To be really cognizant, you fear reactionary extremes!
Reactionary extremes? Crisis situations! You are oriented to crisis, nothing more.

Bruce Gill

Challenge, Freedom Proposed

At their May meeting last Monday, the Faculty voted down two proposals from the Educational Policy Committee that would have shortened the required stay at Middlebury from four years to three years, and reduced minimum course credits for graduation from 36 to 34. Five other proposals on course credit in the same EPC report were passed.

The Faculty also passed the EPC-recommended College Scholar Program and the College Council's recommendation on student government, passed last week in referendum by the student body. A proposal to establish reading courses was defeated, as was a proposal to charge the ROTC committee to show cause why ROTC should be allowed to remain on campus.

The EPC's recommendations for Extra Credits were discussed for a large part of the three-hour meeting. The Committee's report, besides containing the defeated residence and course credit proposals, also recommended that students in good academic standing be allowed to take a fifth course; that students receive credit for summer courses taken at graduate or advanced undergraduate levels; that students receive two course credits for a 4 or 5 in Advanced Placement exams; that credit be given to students who successfully complete "highly specialized" summer work in their major fields; and that "failures, excess D credits and other defiecies in record" could be made up through the above means. These proposals were passed at the meeting, and will take effect at the beginning of the next academic year.

The College Scholar Program, which would allow exceptionally talented students to be "released from all specified graduation requirements," so they can plan their own academic program was passed as presented. A motion by Professor Dry to limit the program only to seniors was defeated.

Economics Professor D.K. Smith opposed the program, arguing that it gave too much freedom to the individual student and did not set up any guidelines for the College Scholar Committee, which would advise and evaluate the College Scholar's work. Dean DeLetis said he felt the program would offer talented Middlebury students the intellectual challenge that is often non-existent in the regular curriculum, and attract gifted students to Middlebury.

The passage of the student government document calls for the election of student representatives by department to advisory councils for each department. These representatives will constitute the Student Forum, along with a number of at-large members elected by the student body. The Forum will fulfill the functions and duties of the present College Council.

The defeated reading course proposal would have established the framework for creating courses consisting of independently read materials or allowing students the option of taking designated courses on a reading basis.

Following the presentation of a report by the ROTC Committee, which stated that the committee had done little to clarify the relationship between the College and the Military, Professor Freedman moved that the committee be charged to show cause why ROTC should be retained on campus. This motion was defeated.

President Armstrong stated he and other members of the college community had succeeded in talking with Vermont Senators Aiken and Prouty in Washington last week. Professor Craven, and David Kunhardt, however, said the talks themselves had not been particularly fruitful.

news shorts

The sale and use of quack drugs has been a significant problem in recent years for an American public which is relatively uninformed in this area. Dr. Daniel Banes, Director of the Office of Pharmaceutical Research and Testing with the Food and Drug Administration in Washington D.C., will address himself to this issue in a public lecture entitled "Chemical Consideration of Nostrums, Quack Remedies, and Related Frauds." His lecture will be given at 8:00 PM on Wednesday, May 12 in Science Center 117. It will be sponsored bytthe Western Vermont Section of the American Chemical Society and the Department of Chemistry.

Mortar Board is sponsoring the Senior Sale on May 12, 13, 14 from 10:00 a.m to 4:00 p.m. in Hepburn Zoo. Only seniors may contribute items for sale, but all are welcome to buy.

Students who want to take Physical Education Exemption Tests must sign up by May 6,7, 10,and 11, in Mc Cullough offices from 1-4 p.m. Exemption test schedule will be posted on May 13 for those who sign-up for tennis, archery, golf, canoeing, riding, dance, gymnastics, badminton and pool test. This will be the last opportunity for seniors who are incomplete in their Physical Education requirement to get credit.

Craft Center Reality To Be

Money from the Student Activities Fee was set aside last spring for installing new darkroom facilities and for planning and setting up a college craft center. The new darkrooms have been in use since February; the craft centervill be a reality next September.

The new darkrooms, located under the Proctor Terrace, are quite extensive and are stocked with some of the finest photographic equipment available (including a D2 and three other enlargers). Next year, according to Rick Hathaway, all students will be eligible to use the new facilities. To spark interest, plans are now being drawn up to offer student-run photography workshops and perhaps even a Winter Term course in the field.

A fee of about $25 per year for use of the darkrooms will be charged to cover the cost of supplies, and a deposit of $5 will be required on keys. The facilities are presently over their budget because of an air conditioner to bring the room temperature down to the optimum for developing photos.

While the photographic facilities are being perfected, the craft center is still in the drawing board stage. Because the basic idea behind the center is that it be flexible enough to provide space and materials for many student projects, planning is difficult until actual use demonstrates what is necessary.

Hopefully the center will have the use of the Hillcrest annex and basement and possibly the Freeman grotto. Renovations in these areas will greatly deplete the tight $5,000 budget for the center. Therefore, equipment purchases will be minimal.

The pottery group will probably not have a kiln next year but student work may be fired in the Frog Alley workshop. The potters will also build their own kick-type potter's wheels in order to save money. Because the college will not accept the responsibility for the use of power tools, the woodworking group will be using only hand tools, at least temporarily. Small looms are being purchased for the weaving group.

Primarily the craft center will provide much-needed space for student projects. Users will pay for the expendable items, probably through a set membership fee like that of the darkrooms.

The Frog Alley group and the Middlebury Union High School Vocational School will both provide better instruction and facilities in crafts than the follege center, and both welcome college students. However, according to Laurie Lash, one of the planners of the center, the Vocational School is more structured than many students would like, and the college center will at least be more convenient and maintain longer hours. It should provide opportunity for experimentation unavailable at the other two facilities.

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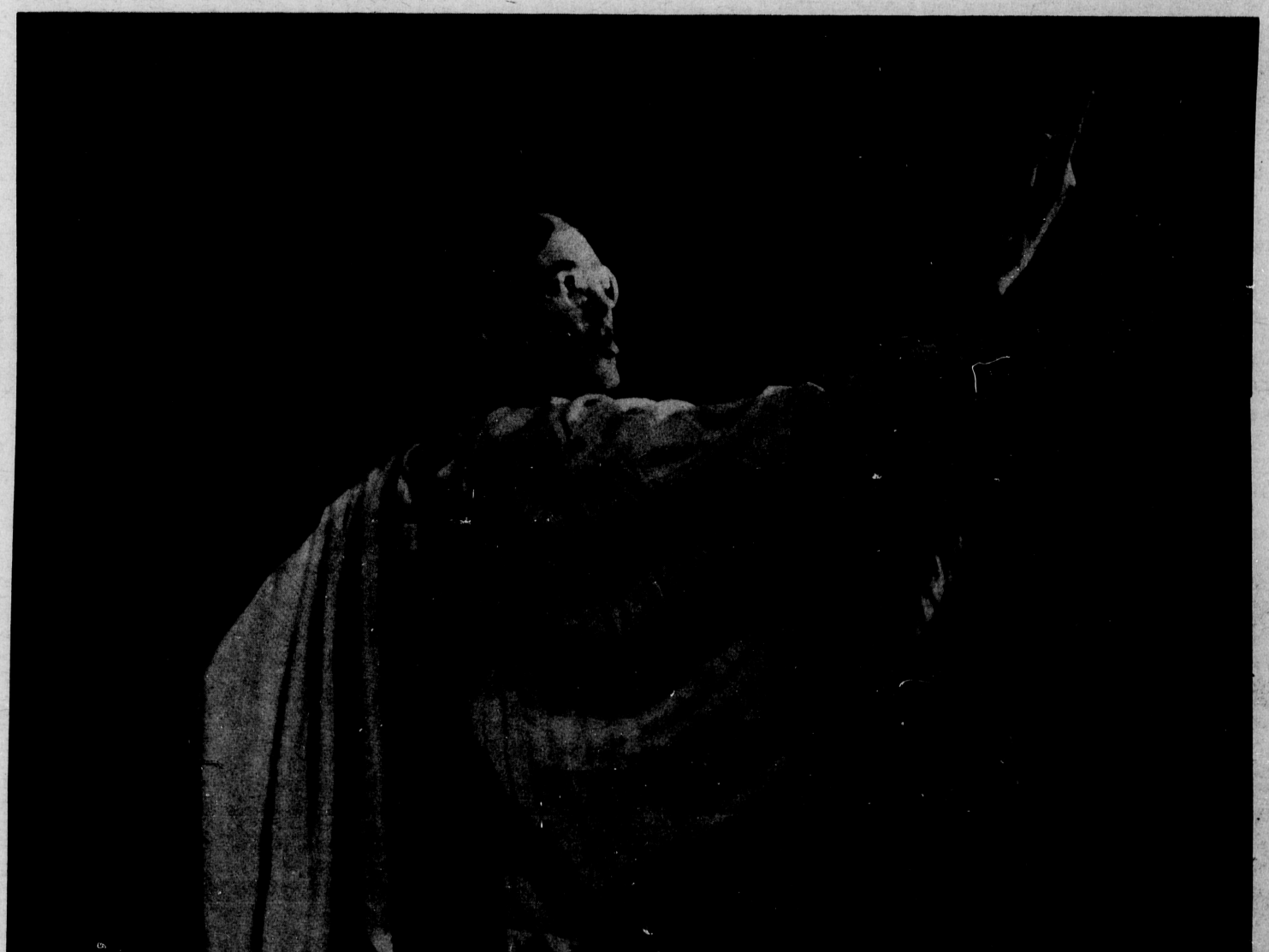

editorial

Pursuit of Unreality

Failure for the Middlebury faculty is something students get when they do not perform satisfactorily in a course. It is not something which the faculty applies to itself, or to the "Middlebury educational experience." As has become painfully clear during the past year's faculty meetings, the faculty here cherish an abiding assumption that Middlebury education is alive and well, that Middlebury is actually turning out the sort of students that it pretends it is producing, and that the faculty members themselves are doing as well as they would fancy. Such assumptions should be regarded with suspicion.

No one considers that, on the contrary, Middlebury might offer very little for most students at an exorbitant price, that the freshman year is one of the most demoralizing in a student's academic career, that the whole idea of majors and their accompanying programs is undesirable for a large number of students, in short, that there might be serious qualitative deficiencies with Middlebury's current educational program.

Instead of questioning the success or failure of its present educational offerings, the faculty applies its suspicion to the few proposals for reform generated by the EPC. Much of this distrust was in evidence last Monday when the faculty defeated the EPC's recommendation to reduce course requirements for graduation from 36 to 34. The emotional rhetoric which surrounded the rather modest proposal, including charges of despair in what we are doing, lack of faith in the classroom, adequately expresses the faculty's attitude toward change of what they must consider the current, ideal educational process.

The faculty glides carelessly along assuming that where there is no bitter protest there is academic bliss. Modifications to the Middlebury educational program are looked upon askance, as possible holes in the Middlebury academic bubble. Unfortunately that bubble has largely collapsed for many students here, students who do not protest because they realize that they "only have three more years," believe that "it doesn't really matter anyway," and are aware that at this institution reform is a time consuming and ultimately frustrating effort.

Middlebury has wallowed through yet another year brilliantly conserving its more obvious failings. If any lesson can be learned from faculty lassitude in the three years since the institution of the 4-1-4, it is that only organized and systematic pressure from students will prod the faculty toward even minor reform. Though this is hardly the solution to a malaise that is far deeper and more serious than the faculty has perceived, it may in the future prevent some of the EPC's more modest proposals from defeat. Meanwhile next year's seniors can rest assured that for them academic reform will come too late.

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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Moving to the Music...

by Mark Zuroff

It would seem, judging by the last two, that the concert scene at Middlebury has finally changed for the better. Friday night was again a very fine musical experience. Before the concert began many people in the growing lines outside the field house were talking about anything but the music and the groups they were waiting to see. Most were high on something and were generally revelling in the feeling that Spring had come even if it was a bit damp. Spirits of both kinds ran freely.

The field house filled rapidly and we had to wait some time while the roadies on stage, who were a little behind schedule, finished setting up the equipment. Nevertheless, the people in the audience were patient and quiet by most standards.. Some excitement was generated before Boz Scaggs made his entrance by a very drunk (or something) self-proclaimed cheerleader who told us that we should be up. We were, even without his urging. Boz came on, showing the fatique of his first national tour with his band. The band put out some fine rock 'n roll music but it appeared to this reviewer that neither Boz, who used to be with Steve Miller's first band, nor any of his band really managed to let go. The audience was attentive and somewhat appreciative. But if a band is to be judged by how it gets its audience to respond, Boz Scaggs and his band were unexciting. The crowd moved with the beat but not once did it stand to urge Boz to greater things. Only once or twice did Boz show his stuff and I felt that the band did little more. When Boz Scaggs left stage, the applause was less than thundeing and the possibility of an encore was apparently remote from most of the crowd's minds.

During intermission, many more people moved forward to the stage to hear the featured group, It's A Beautiful Day.

It was obvious to this observer that Beautiful Day was far from professional Their stage presence was more formidible than Boz Scaggs', beginning with the interesting costume of the female vocalist. Beautiful Day began hard and heavy and the crowd spontaneously rose to its feet, immediately taken by the music. The band mixed its hits such at "White Bird" with lesser known tunes There was little doubt that the band had the audience at its command, alternately sitting the crowd down to listen and then getting them to their feet to move to the music. Unlike Boz Scaggs' band, Beautiful Day showed the talent of its individual performers and even the less than excitable Middlebury audience was with each of the band all the way. Beautiful Day finished strong and Middlebury's remotes found "no alibis" to prevent them from demanding an encore with hand-clapping and foot-stamping. The encore was well-planned and the crowd appreciated the effort.

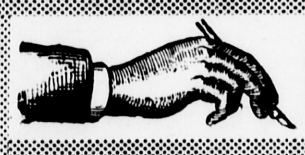
On the whole, judging from comments after the concert, it was a popular success. Even considering the stage problems of Boz Scaggs', he put out some good, although less than impassioned music. Beautiful Day put on an excellent performance which showed much more of the band than their records indicate. As usual, a number of people complained about the volume of the concert. To those people, I can only say that they should either bring cotton or buy records and turn down the volume because the concert was undoubtedly worthwhile.

MIDSU

Blues Image

To anyone familiar with Blues Image, Red White and Blues Image is a dissapointment. The album lacks most of the musical qualities that made the first two albums good musical efforts. The old explosiveness and joie de vivre that first attracted me to Blues Image is missing from this one.

After casting about for a legitimate reason for the failure of what was once my favorite group, I concluded that the only possible excuse is the absence of Mike Pinera. Pinera, now with Iron Butterfly, formerly played lead guitar and sang for Blues Image. I



LETTERS TO THE EDITO

RhETORIC

To the Editor:

Soul bearing and breast beating is always a good sign and denotes mental health, a strong outlook on life, and spirit to spare. But in reading over Mr. Kerrigan's letter, one thinks perhaps that it has other meanings. One can preclude criticism by self-imposing it from the housetops, and so none of us can now call Kerrigan a goat or a fool, or some other things like panderer to the experiental taste of students, high power intellectual big shot etc. My own feeling, and I must say I am no ardent Kerrigan fan, is that after all the words and all the wind are spend, there is not much there to atone for, and I suspect that Wally is not the blundering teacher, or the searing Satan that he apologized for being, (that is claims to be), but something quite else, something much more complicated and harder to understand. Some old author said: Take off the tragic buskin, let the curtain come down, and use words in a straight sense, please.....

But there is a real issue here, and a very tragic one. Kerrigan is a man of great talent and a gifted teacher, despite what he does and despite what he thinks he does. He was fired. By whom? A committee of three. Who? You can get their names from the Handbook. Why? Why should a gifted teacher ever be fired? So long as he comes to class and keeps his hands off underage boys he should be safe with a few peculiarities. What are the charges against Kerrigan? Since all this is done in the dark and no one is responsible to any constituency, and the constituency doesn't have balls enough to insist on an answer, I will suggest some reasons, just skimming the scum off the top of my mind and not pretending to speak for anyone else.

I suspect Kerrigan insulted someone important when he came here, and since he thought he was right and hence could not apologize, his fate was actually decided three years ago. Second, I suspect that he was thought to be too close to the students. This sounds impossible in these times, but I have a strong suspicion that there is something real here. Third, I cannot conceive that his Columbia political record, which was unknown when he came here, helped him when it became known. Fourth, Kerrigan speaks his mind pretty generally to colleagues, and students, and this creates the impression that he is crazy in a normally silent and repressed world. Fifth, Kerrigan is an outspoken enemy of the military on campus. The military stays on, the question of morality is buried, and so is the outspoken enemy.

PHOTO BY SKIP ATWATER

UMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

A Midsummer Night's Dream came to us this Mayday with Prof. Teush's annual production of "anal theatre." All in all the performance of the play was aesthetically sound, and within itself presented an organistic whole. The touch of Midas was there, and the drama was golden. The lugubrious dituminescence of flatulent odiroty dilated, contracted, and pulsed with a dynaminbus of rinspralation an toof. And Prof. T's tendency toward the excessively gilded and emotionally overbearing nightmare-like assault on the sensual perception and cognitive faculties of the human being was redeemed by the delightfully discharged buffoonery and general good humor of the play. The result was a finely wrought balance, pleasing and provocative.

Dreama: the entire play has from start to finish been worked through A Faustian prerogation in terms of the double awakening in the Pyramus-Thisbe interlude in the fifth act. The movement of action is accordingly giddy so that the drama transforms itself into the unfolding of theatre intrigue. The procession of events absorb attention, and the presence of the unexpected incites a plethora of implications informing the audience with a unique set of discoveries. This effect offers the actors both narcissistic danger and potentialities, which are either startling or disastrous. The cast carried and controlled their occasions with finesse, and for the most part, grace, so that the substantial core of the drama was firmly maintained, and the action fortunately did not fall through that transparent air into the summer sea. The climax of the final act was skillfully transformed to a series of suppressed crisis which itself becomes a kind of climactic epiphany in the course of the evening -- at the expense, of course, of the full impact of the concluding reunion. This is a matter of degree rather than quality, however, and the transformation is beautifully extended and compacted in Puck's double recasting of the magical spell among the newlyweds. The element of magic has also been transformed to a trans-active entity, and during the dreams of the forest's night communicates and hints at subtle expression of undifferentiated libido. It is all fun, too, mirthful and irrepressible. The audience takes real delight in solid belly laughter as they watch Oberon stand up there holding the leopardskin jockstrap. The fineness of this moment establishes the elevation of the rustics, who through the sanctity of buffoonery become spirits both distinct from and on a par with Puck and the Fairy Kingdom. In turn they inform the truly hilarious tone of the interlude at Theseus' court. Reason and zaniness, and love and scorn, mitually clarify each other and are translated to a dazzling sphere of duality, ambiguity, and station.

After the performance I was gracefully treated to a shellacking, along with my compatriots, of several hearty drinks, and was visited by a truly rare vision in the most unruly form of an apparition in a house of horrors. There before me a wispy spirit gyrated musical hips in a veritable Dionysiac frenzy at a player's smokering. I must confess I laughed so hard the merry sprite had to take a stitch in my sides, which were split with an extended period of chortling. It seemed the heights of the evening's escapades, a room full of joy, consonant even with the remarkable poignancy of the lovely music which opens and concludes the drama.

In short, the revels of A Midsummer Nights Dream matched both its purpose and its design, easing the anguish of a melancholy hour, and bringing a contented delight to all. Not only is it the most spectacular dramatic production we have seen since The Bacchae, but it also reaches the pinnacle of pure fun.

ge: Picking up the Pieces

suspect that he also had a large hand in writing material for the group, since the songs on the new album show an obvious drop in quality. Of course, Blues Image has the very large problem of picking up the pieces and starting anew with different personnel, and perhaps in time they will regain their old finesse.

Whatever the case, Red White and Blues Image shows that the group has a long way to go; whether backwards or forwards is irrelevant, just as long as they go somewhere. At present, they are dangerously close to "Bubble-gum" music.

sic.

The old Blues Image brilliance does manage to break through in a few places. For instance, in "Ain't no Rules In California" the driving Latin beat sneaks through for a few seconds, sepecially in the

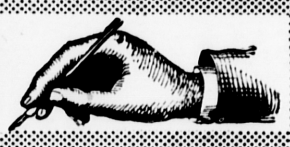
The Old Blues Image brilliance does manage to break through in a few places. For instance, in "Ain't no Rules In California" the driving Latin beat sneaks through for a few seconds, especially in the excellent organ playing of Skip Konte mixed with the congas and drums. But the song as a whole, done in the old "heavy" tradition, still reattains much of the puzzling emptiness that pervades the rest of the album. It just doesn't seem to get off the ground.

Another song that almost makes it is "It's The Truth". This cut is a semi-funky song that brings to mind one or two songs on the first album in its almost Latin beat behind a blues song. But again something indefinable is missing. Perhaps it is only that the lyrics just aren't quite what they used to be, a problem that most of the cuts seem to have.

But it is not merely the lyrics alone that are disquieting in their lack of quality. Blues Image has, on this album, undergone a major change of style. They have come from doing Latin-rock with a solid blues foundation (in a time before anyone had heard of Santana) to a more conventional, and less original style, one which seems to be aimed at pleasing more people than the old one, but merely leaves me cold. They utilize their new style fairly well, but it is still a disappointing one.

On the whole, there just really doesn't seem to be much to the album. It is a series of cuts that might possibly have made it but somehow don't. All it does manage to do is leave me with a strange air of expectancy, as if there really has to be more to the album than there actually is.

TOR



All of this conspires to indicate that Kerrigan's stay at Middlebury was doomed to be short. Read the other way, it indicates how irrelevant criteria, and many will aver that my five criteria above are irrelevant, can be compressed into a reasonable and understandable process. to deprive a school in dire need of intelligence of one of its most intelligent teachers. I am reminded of the anemic 18th century gentlemen who tried to cure his ailment by having his blood let, and you will not be surprised to hear that he met his maker before he made his cure. Are we doomed to keep on losing all our best and most vital forces regularly? Who, specifically, is responsible? If you don't care, why then, bleed dry.

Goodbye, Kerrigan. In fact, I won't miss you at all, but I am afraid that the school will, and just at the point when it could have made real use of you, if it had the wit to know how.

William Harris

Dig the Kicks, Bug the Highs: Sex and Dope in America

by William Harris

In his brilliant article in last month's summer supplement to the Finnish Pathological Society's annual report on mental health and hygiene in the International Student Indoctrination Center's series entitled Student-pathological (sick!) Proceedings, Anthony Hurlbutt has audaciously stated that sex and dope are still ubiquitously present on our campuses. A statement so unexpected, and one which paves the way to the most serious moral consequences, must be seriously considered, especially as it comes from an authority so formidable as Sir Anthony himself. Hence a few words on this matter may not seem out of place at this time.

Starting backwards, so as to speak, sex can be understood on several levels, as a matter of fact some feel that it can be best appreciated on several levels, and this has, probably through an unclear development in American sociological thinking, led to the development of the split level house in the last decade. But still there are aspects of this hardly yet fathomed subject, which fall under the scope of in loco parentis, and there are few who would not agree to the old proverb that it takes two to make one. Some feel that freedom and interest can be plotted on inverse scales, and that the general de-emphasis of sex in these last three years is a direct reflection of the truth of the scales as plotted by Hoppler (SCRP p.3465 ff.).

Others feel that it is in some mysterious way tied up with the widespread use of psychotominetic drugs on our campuses. The word psychotomimetic may cause some concern here, since it meals literally "like or imitative of the characteristics of pyschosis..." On the other hand students in our higher education system have been already pretty well introduced to other psychotomimetic systems, of which teaching may yet turn out to be a prime example. Since so little consternation is caused by the presence of the teaching system as such, much less can be expected from the introduction of a mere term of pseudo-scientific nomenclature.

In the students' own subsulture there are already indices of apprehensions arising from these two causes. The preference of baggy band top workclothes by many young women denotes a certain dissatisfaction with standard feminine hygiene, and has ramifications not suitable for discussion in an article of this sort. Beards have ebeen appearing on a large majority of our students, but not many people realize at the time of this writing that many of the beards are worn by the women. Difficult problems of identification arise in this concern.

In plain words, dope still gives hope, but sex wrecks. Take the case of a Miami Beach matron, who was discussing her personal life with

Continued on page 8

PHOTO BY SKIP ATWATER

Ugly Siren's Song of America

Chicago is not just a musical group. It is a seven man poem dedicated to communicating its own private view of America. For people who just want to hear good music, it is there in plenty. But for those who desire more than mere entertainment, the message is there, too.

Chicago III is America—loud and ugly, boisterous, brawling, violent and nasty, soft and beautiful, flowing and melodic—a lonely place for a child to dream and grow. Solitary painful laughter, open crying joy—all part of our America, our sometimes ugly siren with an irresistable voice. All part, too, of the poet that calls itself Chicago.

Chicago is, superficially, composed of seven extraordinarily gifted musicians. But these same seven are also extraordinarily concerned thinking people. With such a combination, it must be assumed that their albums are not merely collections of beautiful music, though they are that too. At any rate, I feel an obligation to approach the album with the view that it is a definitely ordered musical and artistic statement. If one song follows another, it is for a definite purpose, not a passing whim or a coincidence. It is in this light that I will attempt to examine this incredible vinyl poem.

As a reflection of America, Chicago is a very much concerned with the commodity (comedy?) called freedom—an intangible will-o-the-wisp that seems harder to grasp every day. The entire second side of the album is dedicated to the search for freedom; the whimsical fancy, the harsh reality, the voice screaming mutely for non-existant succor, the quiet satisfied day dreams, and most of all, the Wish.

The Wish is an intangible, melancholy craving that pervades the whole album. It is sometimes quiet whimsy, sometimes of such intensity as to make the blues bleached by comparison. For Chicago blues are so powerful that they are overwhelmingly black.

The Wish in Chicago III is sometimes distant and delayed, as though there is something more immediate and warm to take its place, like "....her smiling face at the sunrise...she helped me find my way..." It is sometimes a black foreboding, as in "When All The Laughter Dies in Sorrow."

Sometimes the Wish is even fulfilled, for example, in "Happy Cause I'm Going Home." But it always comes back again, even stronger. So strong, the heart stops and swims in the blood of others. The world swiftly evolves from Eden to Golgotha, the Field of the Dead.

The intensity of the first three sides of the album is the intensity of life, and of a country living out its strong rhythmical life. But it is drowned in the despair of "Elegy," the final side of the album. There are moments of fantasy when hope almost seems realistic. But these are quickly lost in the sound of a toilet flushing away the hope as fantasy crashed into rationality. Then comes the final cataclysm of "The Approaching Storm" and "Man vs Man"—The End. And then the silence of the record player turning off, leaving me wondering about the whole thing.

Sex and Dope...

Continued from page 7

a woman friend. "After making love, do you generally smoke?" "I don't know, I never looked..." I am sure this remark would not have been made 40 years ago.

Despite our claims to modernity, to a new sex ethic, to new morals which give greater rewards to the participants, Andrew the Chaplain is still much with us, and the old folkways, so as to speak, remain pretty much in force under the skin. And dope falls under the same rubric. Are we to assume that the 11th century had no ecstasies, that the ancients were unaware of the madly euphoric part of the self which in fact they celebrated in the mysteries? Caffein, chocolate, tea, gin and probably sugar itself toward the end of the 18th Century provided the wild, far-out otherself sense which you think you have just discovered by chance in the "new" hallucinogens. Nothing new under the sun, the long historical view seems to claim.

But there is much new. Can you believe that 20 years ago there were no machines available on which to play the new wonder of the technological age —the 33 1-3 RPM unbreakable record? That 20 years ago there were a few hundred paperbacks in print, as against tens of thousands? That the Third World War actually began in this period and proceeded unknown and undiagnosed? That not only the President of the United States was killed in 1964? Our age seems helterskelter new, newer than new, and a new morality had to arise, or be rudely sketched in, to provide that necessary blueprint to the machine which was already in operation. Natural, but still very hazily understood.

You see, my position in all this is becoming clearer to me all the time, but you still have no idea where I stand. It may be just as well, but in this kind of a semi-public situation it is bound to cause a certain amount of misunderstanding. I feel I should be explicit, but the doctrinaire unburdening of mere fact is not likely to lead to any serious enlightenment. Words are still words, perhaps the best thing we have got, but sadly deficient.

Sleeping toward the north, chewing each word like ten thousand grains of rice, purity and a living sense of grace—these are not for you. Your world is different, a changing world and a bewildering one. My fondest hope is to follow your pattern, understand your inner meaning, dig your kicks and not bug your highs more than necessary, for you are still about the purest things around these days in an ineffably crummy sort of a world.

Mail Facilities & Sculpture Discussed by Council

At the College Council meeting on April 28, a proposal was made to enlarge the mail facilities by installing boxes along the coat-rack wall of the game room and making a door through the wall of the television room so that the latter could be used for sorting. In this proposal the television room would be moved to Stewart lounge, since most of the TV-watchers are from Stewart and Gifford. No decision was reached.

Mr. O'Brien announced that an unofficial group of faculty, administration, and students was going down to Washington to speak with the Vermont delegation to Congress on April 30. Included in the group were: President Armstrong; Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Turner; Mr. Coleman; Mr. & Mrs. DesForges; Mr. Grindal; Mr. Craven; David Kunhardt; Barbara Sullivan; Steve Early; Ted Hobson; Joan Kerrigan; and David Gardner, a former Middlebury student. By "unofficial" it was meant that the group was going down as private citizens, not as representatives of the College.

There was discussion on re-erecting the two steel sculptures which had been set up on the grassy area between the Batts and Dana last Spring. The erection would be out at the SDU's, where it would arouse the most interest. The sculptures, which are presently rusting in Mr. Harris' back yard, would require some re-welding before they could be set up.

The constitutions of EQ, Newman Club, and the Women's Counselling Group were ratified.

IMPORTANT: Questionnaire on attitudes towards women must be returned no later than May 12. We are in desperate need of your cooperation. --Brad Winston and Seth Steinzor.

There will be a meeting for all those interested in Mr. Harris' Technology Course (ID 600) for the fall semester in Munroe 107, Friday at 10:00 AM.

UNDERGROUND RETURNS

FFFTCM

Fanfare for the common man. CCC

PASTORALE D'ETE

Throbbing, pulsating countryside in high summer. Voluptuous, natural, naked. CCC

NON CATHOLICISM*

Cinepoem of a Gothic cathedral in which the camera roves slowly, then more grandly, through the vacant ghostly interior;...ending in a near frenzy of mystique-invoked "passion" CFS

CHINESE FORE DRILL

The most highly acclaimed New American Cineman film produced in 1968; winner of Innumerable First Prize awards at international film festivals. CFS

THE WILL HINDLE PERSPECTIVE

29, MERCI, MERCI

"Bitter, Witty. Destructively optimistic social comment." Hindle "Can't make heads of tales of it...Un-American." Time "All I know is Will's a good boy. He done nothin' wrong." A close friend. CCC

BILLABONG

Human beings. Confine ment. Life force. Waste. God help us. CCC

WATERSMITH

....a magnificent audio-visual tour de force that is to be expected of Hindle, who combines the technical skills and artistic sensitivities of an Anger and Emshwiller...CFS

AND
SAINT FLOURNOY LOBOS-LOGOS AND THE
EASTERN EUROPE FETUS TAXING JAPAN BRIDES
IN WEST COAST PLACES SUCKING ALABAMA AIR

WILL HINDLE

out of the San Francisco Bay area, acclaimed the best of the 3rd wave since the mid-1960's in personal underground filmaking. His Watersmith and Billabong are in the collection of the Museum of Modern Art. -- Robert Kelsay

Once, Free Admission, Sun., May 9, 8pm

To a graduating student who was helped through college by guaranteed loans

First — congratulations!

You have proved you have what it takes to get the education you need. And we know it wasn't easy.

One important step you took was to *invest in your own future.* You did this by taking out one or more loans, guaranteed either by United Student Aid Funds, or a state agency, or the Federal government.

These loans were society's vote of confidence in you. They were equally your vote of confidence in yourself.

By finishing school, you have taken the first vitally important step to justify that vote of confidence.

The second step is to pay back the money you owe.

So we hope you will make arrangements right now, before you leave school, to begin repayment of this debt.

- *Check with your Financial Aid Office to be sure your records are in order.*
- *Make an appointment with the banker who loaned the money to you, and arrange a realistic repayment schedule.*

You need not make your first payment until ten months after graduation, but you will be able to make other plans with far greater assurance if you know now exactly what you will need to set aside each month for your loan.

Meeting this obligation faithfully is one of the most important steps you can take—for your own benefit.

Your repayments will prove your responsibility. They will establish your credit for the time when you may need it to buy a car, a house — and, some day, a baby carriage. Or a business.

You will be helping other deserving students, too. For as each loan we guarantee is repaid, the money we have set aside to guarantee it is released to generate another low-cost student loan. We have guaranteed over 300,000 of these loans already. And with your help, we look forward to guaranteeing loans for future generations of college students.

So meeting your payment schedules will help you. It will help other students. And it will help society.

Once more, our hearty congratulations — and good luck as you leave campus to make your mark in the work-a-day world!

John H. Mathis, *President*

UNITED STUDENT AID FUNDS, INC.
A Nonprofit Corporation Serving Higher Education
845 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022

ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE

Governor Deane Davis will give the opening address tomorrow evening at the second annual Environmental Conference sponsored by the College Environmental Quality Group. The three-day conference will include lectures, discussions, films and workshops with some of the leading authorities on environmental topics in New England.

According to Environmental Quality's Frank Pallone, "the conference will attempt to stress environmental action rather than the more scientific aspects of ecology." Many of the speakers, among them Middlebury faculty members and representatives from the Ripton Environmental Center are working towards legislative or legal action to help preserve the environment, especially in Vermont.

Programs for the conference are available at the Proctor information desk.

FRIDAY, MAY 7		
7:30 - 8:30	Opening Address: Deane C. Davis, Governor of Vermont, "The Development of Vermont in the 70's"	Mead Chapel
8:30 - 9:30	Discussion with the Governor	Proctor Lounge
9:30 - 10:30	"A Thousand Hills" and "Choosing our Tomorrows" films from the Vermont Development Department	Dana Auditorium
SATURDAY, MAY 8		
9:00 - 10:00	"Food Chain Accumulation of Isotopes and Heat Production" Howard E. Woodin, Professor of Biology	Science Center 117
9:00 - 10:00	"New Sources of Energy For Power," E. K. Roberts, Professor of Chemistry	Science Center 127
10:00 - 11:00	"A Critique of Some General Solutions to Population and Environmental Problems" Duncan J. McDonald, Professor of Biology	Dana Auditorium
11:00 - 12:00	"State Environmental Controls" Schyular Jackson, Agency of Environmental Conservation	Dana Auditorium
1:00 - 2:00	"The Production of Radiation in the Environment," George B. Saul, Professor of Biology	Science Center 117
1:00 - 4:00	Discussion and Workshop with the members of the Ripton Environmental Center—Sean Bennett, Mark Butcher, and Andrew Nelson—including such topics as "Economics and the Environment"	Science Center 127
2:00 - 3:00	"Garbage As You Like It" P. Frank Winkler, Instructor of Physics	Science Center 117
3:00 - 4:00	"People Pollution: Core of the Environmental Problem," David Van Vleck, Associate Professor of Biology	Science Center 117
4:00 - 5:00	"Middlebury and Addison County—the Planning of a Community," Vincent H. Malmstrom, Professor of Geography	Dana Auditorium
7:00 - 8:00	"Legal Aspects of Environmental Control," Harvey D. Carter, Bennington Attorney	Science Center 117
7:00 - 8:00	"Look Down," a film of the mechanics of plant growth	Dana Auditorium
8:00 - 11:00	"Workshop and Discussion on Atomic Power Plants," Irving Lyon, Professor of Biology, Bennington College and Mrs. Harriet Lyon, New England Legal and Technical Committees on Nuclear Pollution	Science Center 117
8:00 - 9:00	"Vermont Billboard Program" Bob Justis, Agency of Development and Community	Dana Auditorium
9:00 - 10:00	"Water Pollution Research at the New England Aquarium," Kay V. Ladd, consultant at the New England Aquarium	Dana Auditorium
10:00 - 11:00	"The Time of Man," a film on the Population Problem	Dana Auditorium
SUNDAY, MAY 9		
9:00 - 10:00	"Vermont Environmental Legislation in 1971 and 1972" Royal B. Cutts, chairman, House Committee on Natural Resources	Dana Auditorium
10:00 - 11:00	Closing Address: "Environmental Action" Robert Babcock, Vermont Environmental Board	

Winter Term: is it worth it?

Over the last few years Middlebury has been searching for a new approach to the curriculum. Three years ago the Winter Term was introduced as a means of providing a "Proving ground" for possible future courses. In a recent interview with the "Campus" Dean Turner, Chairman of the Curriculum Committee, discussed some of the problems of Winter Term.

Much of the criticism of the Winter Term centers on the lack of experimentation and the conventionality of the courses offered, and their close similarity with the methods of the courses given in the Fall and Spring terms. Mr. Turner stated that most faculty aren't prepared to make the leap that is needed to try something completely new. Many professors, he said, are fairly shy of getting outside of their field of competence and into the position of not knowing the facts.

Aside from this rather basic fact is the question of time needed to prepare a Winter Term course. Mr. Turner remarked that most teachers are so busy during the Fall term that they haven't the time necessary to prepare something totally new for the Winter Term. Quite an effort is needed to plan and research a subject which may be new to a teacher and which is in the experimental area. As a result, he said, often the only way for a professor to prepare a Winter Term course within a fairly short period of time is to stick to convention.

One thing which Mr. Turner feels may affect some courses is the five week length of the Winter Term, which may be good for some projects and bad for others. For example, he said, five weeks is an adequate amount of time for studio lessons, yet may not be enough for some science courses. As well, the intensity of the five week period may not provide enough time to properly digest all of the material of a Winter Term course.

As to complaints that Independent Projects are hard to come by, Mr. Turner feels that the problem often occurs at the departmental level and says that IP's are usually quickly approved at Old Chapel. He says that some professors feel, from experience, disinclined to grant IP's because they feel that not enough time will be spent in consultation with an IP student.

In order to try and accomodate some of the complaints about Winter Term course selection, Mr. Turner says that professors have been asked to submit their Winter Term course proposals this spring, rather than in the Fall, and announced that a tentative list of Winter Term courses will be published either at the end of May or during the first week of school in September. Students will then be asked for suggestions and comments. This way it is hoped that more students will have a say in what and how they are learning and that teachers will have more of an idea of what students would like in the way of courses.

According to Mr. Turner, the original intention of the 4-1-4 program was to use the Winter Term as a time when new courses could be tested out and then, if found successful, implemented as regular courses in the Fall and Spring terms. This has actually happened in only a few cases. Nevertheless, if Winter Term courses have not been models for future courses in most instances, they have influenced many of the faculty's ideas towards teaching. Mr. Turner feels that "it is a fallacy that Winter Term is having little effect on the rest of the year." To the student eye the coloring of the Winter Term may not be apparent, yet in the three years that 4-1-4 has been in existence at Middlebury quite a bit of the faculty's thinking has undergone a gradual change. This willingness to accept new attitudes may eventually help in restructuring Middlebury's curriculum and its goals.

While Winter Term is not the cure-all it was hoped it would be, neither is it the complete failure some claim it to be. Rather, in the opinion of Mr. Turner, it provides a welcomed change of page from the Fall and Spring terms and is of use in that it IS having an effect, although gradual, on the other two terms. It is these things which Mr. Turner feels makes Winter Term worthwhile and worth keeping.

Vermont News Shorts

The University of Vermont is facing a deficit of over $660,000 at the end of this school year despite budget cutbacks of more than $2 million dollars. Unexpected and inflationary cost increases are blamed for the financial problems.

The Central Vermont Public Service Corporation is preparing to request another increase in electricity rates. The company obtained an eleven percent increase in rates only a month ago.

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Facing Future Power: Where to, Vermont?

by John M Baker

Vermont must face the future. It now imports 81 per cent of its power, and what is produced internally is primarily hydro-electric. Most hydro sources within Vermont have been exploited. It is felt that Vermont cannot continue to depend so heavily and disproportionately on outside resources. States providing these resources, such as New York, moreover, may not be willing to renew power leases once the present ones expire. They require increasing amounts of power to meet their own needs.

It is of vital importance to understand why Vermont's power needs are increasing so rapidly and how, economicall, and enviromentally, to provide for these needs. Our open land ceases to lie open, free, clean; this is in part due to the fact that the production of electric power, with present-day technology, manifests itself in transmission lines running across the countryside, in smokestacks and in various types of pollution.

Many people in Vermont, both residents and tourists (summer residents) are oblivious to the crossroads the state faces. It is estimated that within the next 10-12 years a new 400 megawatt (MG) fossil fuel plant plus a new nuclear power plant, over 500 MG must be built, the former by 1976. Why ? Vermont's growth rate of electric power consumption has been 9.35 per cent for the past 20 years, exceeding the rate of the rest of New England by approximately 3 per cent. The average Vt resident consumes 7,086 kilowatt hours (Kwh) per person per year, putting his consumption close to the national average. However, in the southern U.S., along the Tennessee Valley Authority system, the people use 15,000 KWh-person-year. The power demands are leaping forward throughout the country. Between 1950 and 1968, the country's population went up by one third, and power consumption went up 400 percent To compare the situation of TVA with the rest of the country: in 1950 the per capita annual consumption was only 2,000 WKWh and is estimated to reach 11,500 by 1980, 25,000 by 1990. These figures indicate that the continuation of our fantastic power growth rate will mean many more and much larger power producing facilities. The Northeast, for example, with have to build four times as great a capacity in the next 20 years as it has built in the last 80 years, at an estimated cost of $50 billion.

Returning to Vermont, the question arises where the increase lies: in industrial use or in residential consumption? Vermont's industrial consumption barely exceeds the residential, contrary to the situation in most states, where industrial demands far outreach house owner use. The growth of residential demand reflects, in part, the increases in incomes, decreases in price rates (up to Mar. 1971) and more "all-electric" customers. Of the customers of Green Mountain Power, which serves Burlington, Montpelier and the Winooski River Valley, only 10 per cent are all-electric equipped. However, of 1600 new customers in 1969, 50 percent were all-electric; electric heating, electric appliances; the electric way of life is definitely the trend. It costs. A frost-free refrigerator costs an extra $1.15 month electric self-cleaning stove costs 81 cents per cycle; electric heating is not cheap in Vermont.

Some may say, "Why all these figures? They're just 'scare' figures." True, they are scare figures in that they represent a growing, multiplying trend. They are the reason for the need for more power plant sites and transmission lines.

Planning is a necessity. It takes 5-6 years to plan and build a fossil fuel plant and 7-9 years for a nuclear plant (licensing and permit time included). Vermont Electric Co was formed in 1959, principally by Central Vermont Power and other Vermont utilities "to build and operate state wide transmission facilities for receiving the state's allotment of power from the St. Lawrence and Niagra developments and later to buy and transmit for resale, at cost, power from out) of state steam plants." Seeing the growing needs, VELCO took a unique and important step in financing a lengthy research effort by Commonwealth Associates of Michigan. Their task was to find an economically and enviromentally acceptable site for the forementioned power plants

Commonwealth started with 69 sites narrowed these down to 25 and then to nine, becoming ever more critical of benefits and hazards of sites. Seven of these sites were in Addison County because the water supply, topography, central location and transmission line set-up of the county is best suited to a new plant. The power companies of Vermont, along with VELCO, then narrowed the sites to four (see map). These four sites in Addison County will be discussed in a public meeting in Middlebury today.

Site I. Rock Landing-a cooling tower site (to lower temperature of the heated cooling water. All the other sites use cooling ponds. There are advantages and disadvantages to both.) This site could accomodate both the 400 MW by 1976 and the 500-800 by 1980.

Site II. West Salisbury, a 2500 acre cooling pond. This pond could serve as a recreational site.

Site III. Vergennes-an 800 acre cooling pond. It could accomodate the 400 MW. The biggest drawback is covering up productive farmland.

Site IV. Hough Crossing.-1700 acre cooling pond. It could handle either the first unit or second but not both. It is being considered that the Vergennes and Hough Crossing sites be used together to accomodate both plants.

The New Haven site (V) is a pumped storage site and is being considered separately by VELCO. Capable of producing 1200 MW of hydroelectric power, pollution free, it would consist of a 400 acre supply pond where Abby Pond and the Beaver Meadow now lie and an 800 acre supply pond next to Rte. 116. At night the water would be pumped from the bottom pond to the top one, and, in the day or during peak demand times, the water would flow down pipes and run the generators and turbines. No fuel would be burned or transported in this area. The larger plants, such as Vernon, would supply the pump's power to pump the water from the lower to the upper pond. These larger plants have excess power during the night hours when much less power is demanded.

These sites may provide adequate power for the next 10-15 years. However, these are only the immediate needs. The power question extends beyond this. Until now, it has been presumed thatpower companies and industries must meet, and even strive to increase, man's ever growing demands. Progress is necessary. However, it does not have to, should not have to, manifest itself in the "bigger and better" syndrome. Some say the time is fast approaching when it will be necessary to cut down man's power demands. I say, the time is here. More people, more demands, more power, ad infinitum. The earth cannot handle an unrestricted growth, in any sense, forever. Population still sky-rockets, and it seems unlikely that birth control will be effective where it is really needed very soon. How much power does man really need? His needs can be decreased and still the power industry will

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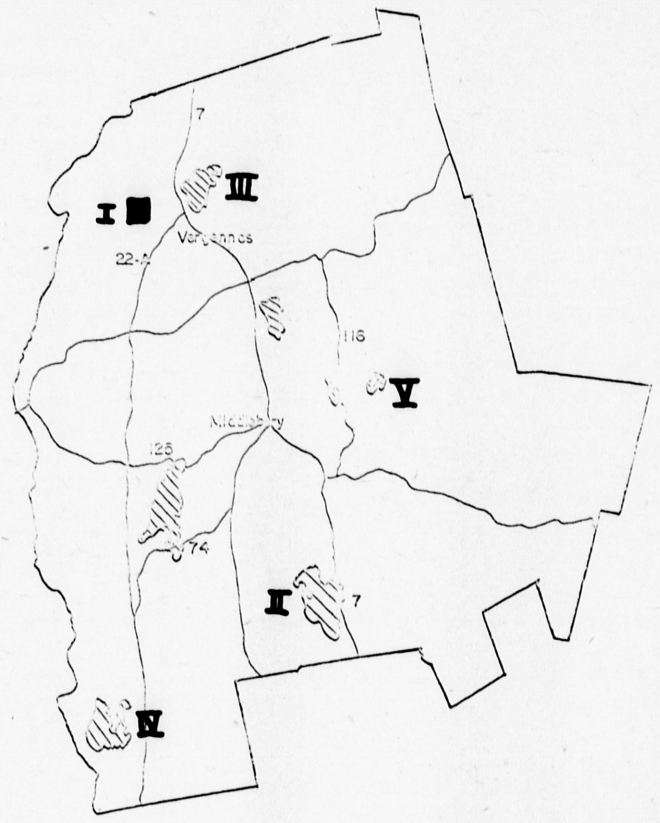

House of the Rising Sun

by Ron Duquette

Before going any farther, and before I get into the Sun-Signs, I would like to explain the use of certain terms that I use as "stock in trade." The Sun-Sign refers merely to that period of the year that the sun is in one of the constellations of the Zodiac. This is that with which most people are familiar. Incidentally, the Sun determines the individuality of the person, and its position in the Zodiac helps to determine this. The Moon-Sign is, like the Sun-Sign, that period of time that the Mood is in a certain constellation. However, since it takes the Moon approximately 28 days to circle the Earth, it will go through each sign much more rapidly than will the Sun. While it takes the Sun approximately a month to transit (pass through) each sign, it takes 2 or 3 days at most for the Moon to pass-through each sign. The Moon determines the personality of the person involved.

The Ascendant, or Rising-Sign, is that sign which happens to be rising on the horizon at the time of birth. Sunrise births have the same ascendant as Sun-Sign. The Ascendant determines you physically, and how you act and react physically—the character, in other words.

Naturally, astrology cannot nor will not deny the advances and conclusions of science in reference to heredity, genetics, environment, psychology, etc. However, astrology seeks to explain why you are the way you are and what influences you. In this respect the Sun, Moon, and Rising Signs are especially important.

Further than this, however, there are the various combinations of the nine planets that are significant and fairly well understood (Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune) and the influence that these conbinations have on us. The combinations are : conjunction, sextile, square, trine, opposition, semi-sextile, semi-square, sesquincuadrate, and quincunx. These are all based on the degree apart that two planets are. The first five of these aspects are the most used in astrology, and have the greatest amount of influence. Conjunction is 0 to 9 degrees apart; sextile: 60; square: 90; trine: 120; opposition: 180 apart. It must be said that this is based on a circle (360 degrees), and each sign having 30 degrees.

The houses are 12 in number, and each govern a particular realm of human existence, within which planets operate and influence accordingly. The houses are determined in position by the rising sign, which becomes the first house. The houses are: first, self-assertiveness (Aries-ruled); second, money'-determination (Taurus-ruled); third, communications-versatility (Gemini-ruled); fourth; home-soul (Cancer-ruled); fifth, affection-selfish love (Leo-ruled); sixth, discrimination (Virgo-ruled); seventh, partnership (Libra-ruled); eighth; secret forces of Nature (Scorpio-ruled); ninth, aspiration (Sa-

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Future Power...

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grow with population. In fact, in the future, electric power may even be considered a natural resource itself, as it will be vital in dealing with methods of refuse disposal, recycling, mass transportation etc.. Perhaps present estimates for the future are low, as incredible as it may seem.

The time has come for understanding and communication; the time has come for man to start looking a little farther ahead, more than 30 years, and see that he is responsible to more people than the ones making demands. People and industries and power companies must start to ask themselves what sort of environment they are preparing to leave for future generations.

Rising Sun...

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gittarius-ruled); tenth, position and honor (Capricorn-ruled); eleventh, altruism (Aquarius-ruled); twelfth, the super-physical (Pisces-ruled). Each, as can be seen, is ruled by a Sun-Sign with which it is equated.

Finally, one brief explanation about the term "natal chart". The natal chart is a wheel divided into twelve equal parts, within which after studying the positions of the planets, we place certain of the planets to the corresponding sign they fall in. This is done by means of an ephemeris, which states the position of these planets for that day and hour and year. It (the natal chart) is the map of the person astrologically, and if you wish, astronomically.

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